

Appendix B
**Biological Resources
Memorandum**





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December 7, 2021

Ms. Stefanie Edmondson
Senior Planner
City of Carson
Community Development-Planning Division
701 East Carson Street
Carson, CA 90745

Subject: Biological Literature and Database Review Results for the 21611 Perry Street Self Storage Project

Dear Ms. Edmondson:

This letter report documents the results of a California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) and California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) Online Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants records search reviewed for 21611 Perry Street Self Storage Project, located in the City of Carson, Los Angeles County, California.

Project Site Location

The 21611 Perry Street Self Storage Project is located on a 2.80-acre lot at 21611 South Perry Street in the City of Carson (Project Site). The Project Site is within the Torrance U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map. The project proposes the development of a self-storage facility with three buildings totaling approximately 113,714 square feet. Additionally, the proposed project would provide approximately 23,000 square feet of landscaping around the perimeter of the project site. The property was previously developed with an industrial building and paved parking surfaces through 2011.

Methods

A review of aerial maps and biological resource databases was undertaken to identify biological resources potentially occurring within the Project Site and broader vicinity of the immediately adjacent region. Recent and historical aerial imagery was reviewed, as well as the topographic electronic copies of the Torrance USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map. Aerial imagery (Google Earth 2021) was reviewed to confirm the current locations of developed and undeveloped land, and unique landforms within the Project Site vicinity. A list of special-status plant and wildlife species and their habitats previously recorded to occur near the Project Site was compiled primarily from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) (2021) and California Native Plant Society (CNPS) (2021) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants. ESA conducted a query of the CNDDDB and CNPS records for the following USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle maps that surround the Project Site included: Inglewood, Long Beach, Redondo Beach, San Pedro, South Gate, Torrance, and Venice. Based on Google Earth imagery, the Project Site consists of sparse ruderal vegetation with plantings of carrotwood (*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*) as street trees along Perry Street.

Other data sources reviewed included the United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) soils mapping (USDA 2021), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) critical habitat maps (USFWS 2021a), the USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) (USFWS 2021b), and the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) (USFWS 2021c).

Results

Special-Status Species and Sensitive Communities/Habitats

Special-status plants are defined as those plants that, because of their recognized rarity or vulnerability to various causes of habitat loss or population decline, are recognized by federal, state, or other agencies as under threat from human-associated developments. Some of these species receive specific protection that is defined by federal or state endangered species legislation. Others have been designated as special-status on the basis of adopted policies and expertise of state resource agencies or organizations with acknowledged expertise, or policies adopted by local governmental agencies such as counties, cities, and special districts to meet local conservation objectives. Special-status plants are defined as follows:

- Plants that are listed or proposed for listing as threatened or endangered, or are candidates for possible future listing as threatened or endangered, under the FESA or the CESA
- Plants that meet the definitions of rare or endangered under State CEQA Guidelines Section 15380
- Plants covered under an adopted Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP)/Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP)
- Plants considered by the CNPS to be rare, threatened, or endangered (Rank 1A, 1B, 2A and 2B plants) in California
- Plants listed as rare under the California Native Plant Protection Act (Fish and Game Code 1900 et seq.)

The potential for special-status plant species to occur within the Project Site is based on on-site vegetation and habitat quality, topography, elevation, soils, surrounding land uses, habitat preferences and geographic ranges. A review of the CNDDDB (CDFW 2021) and the CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (CNPS 2021) revealed that many special-status plant species have been recorded within the USGS quadrangle search area.

A total of 15 special-status plant species were determined to have no to low potential to occur within the Project Site. No focused rare plant surveys were conducted at this time nor are they warranted. Additionally, no sensitive natural communities occur within the Project Site or adjacent vicinity. However, based on the criteria listed below, it has been determined that two of these special-status plant species have a low potential to occur because of the sites proximity to the Dominguez Channel to the west. These two species with low potential to occur are southern tarplant (*Centromadia parryi* ssp. *australis*) and Coulter's goldfields (*Lasthenia glabrata* ssp. *coulteri*). All results and potential to occur determinations are listed in Attachment A.

The criteria for potential to occur include:

- **Present:** Species was observed or detected during the biological survey.
- **High Potential:** Species identified in the literature search and/or known to occur in the region and suitable habitat is present on the project site. These species are generally common and/or widespread in the project area and vicinity.

- **Moderate Potential:** Species identified in the literature search and/or known to occur in the region and suitable habitat is present within the project site. These species are generally less common and/or widespread than species considered to have “high” potential to occur.
- **Low Potential:** Species identified in the literature search or known to occur in the region, but the habitat on site is of low or marginal quality and/or the project site occurs outside the species known geographic or elevational range. Distance to nearest known occurrence and the age of last reported local occurrence are also considered.
- **Not Expected:** Species identified in the literature search or known to occur in the region, but suitable habitat on site is not present, nor is such habitat nearby. Distance to nearest known occurrence and the age of last reported local occurrence are also considered.

Two special-status plant species are determined to have a low potential to occur within the Project Site. The 13 species with no potential to occur within the project site are further detailed in **Attachment A**.

Special-Status Wildlife

Special-status wildlife consists of those animals that, because of their recognized rarity or vulnerability to various forms of habitat loss or population decline, are considered by federal, state, or other agencies to be under threat from human-associated developments. Some of these species receive specific protection that is defined by federal or state endangered species legislation and others have been designated as special-status on the basis of adopted local policies (i.e., city and county) or the educated opinion of respected resource interest groups (e.g., Western Bat Working Group). Special-status wildlife is defined as follows:

- Wildlife listed or proposed for listing as threatened or endangered, or are candidates for possible future listing as threatened or endangered, under the FESA or the CESA.
- Wildlife that meet the definitions of rare or endangered under California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Section 15380.
- Wildlife covered under an adopted NCCP/HCP.
- Wildlife designated by CDFW as species of special concern, included on the Watch List or are considered Special Animals.
- Wildlife “fully protected” in California (California Fish and Game [CFG] Code Sections 3511, 4700, and 5050).
- Bird species protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA).
- Bat species considered priority by the Western Bat Working Group (WBWG).

The potential for special-status wildlife species to occur within the Project Site is based on on-site vegetation and habitat quality, topography, elevation, soils, surrounding land uses, habitat preferences and geographic ranges. A review of the CNDDDB (CDFW 2021) revealed that many special-status wildlife species have been recorded within the seven USGS quadrangle search area. This analysis included 18 special-status wildlife species. However, based on the criteria listed below, it has been determined that none of these wildlife species have the potential to occur because they lacked the necessary habitat requirements or do not have a range that overlaps within the Project Site. These are further detailed in **Attachment B** and have been omitted from further discussion.

- **Present:** The species was observed within the Project Site during the site assessment or has been documented within or immediately adjacent to the Project Site during recent surveys (with 2 years).
- **High Potential:** Species identified in the literature search and/or known to occur in the region and suitable habitat is present on the Project Site. These species are generally common and/or widespread in the Project Site area and vicinity.
- **Moderate Potential:** Species identified in the literature search and/or known to occur in the region and suitable habitat is present within the Project Site. These species are generally less common and/or widespread than species considered to have “high” potential to occur.
- **Low Potential:** Species identified in the literature search or known to occur in the region, but the habitat on site is of low or marginal quality and/or the Project Site occurs outside the species known geographic or elevational range. Distance to nearest known occurrence and the age of last reported local occurrence are also considered.
- **Not Expected:** Species identified in the literature search or known to occur in the region, but suitable habitat on site is not present, nor is such habitat nearby. Distance to nearest known occurrence and the age of last reported local occurrence are also considered.

A total of 18 special-status wildlife species were determined as not expected to occur within the Project Site. No focused surveys were conducted at this time and none are warranted. All results and potential to occur determinations are listed in Attachment B. All species identified through the database search are not expected to occur in the Project Site due to the history of the developed nature of the site and near complete lack of suitable habitat.

Conclusion

No site visits were conducted during this biological literature and database review. In summary, only two special-status plant species were determined to have a low potential to occur within the Project Site. No other special-status plant or wildlife species are not expected to occur within the Project Site. Additionally, no sensitive natural communities occur within the Project Site or adjacent vicinity. It should be stated the Project Site was previously completely developed and built up with a large building and associated infrastructure therefore has limited vegetation and wildlife species.

Should you have any questions regarding the findings in this letter report, please do not hesitate to contact Ryan Gilmore (rgilmore@esassoc.com) at 909-727-7634.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ryan Gilmore', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Ryan Gilmore
Principal Biologist/Urban Forester
ISA WE-9009BM

Attachments:
Attachment A: Special-Status Plant Species

Attachment B: Special-Status Wildlife Species

References Cited

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2021. *California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) RareFind 5*. CDFW's Electronic database, Sacramento, California. Accessed on November 9, 2021, at <https://www.dfg.ca.gov/biogeodata/cnddb>.

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Attachment A: Special-Status Plant Species

SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT SPECIES – NOT EXPECTED TO LOW POTENTIAL TO OCCUR WITHIN THE PROJECT SITE

Common Name Scientific Name	Flowering Period	Sensitivity Status	Preferred Habitat/Known Elevational Range	Presence/Potential to Occur within Project Site
Dicots				
aphanisma <i>Aphanisma blitoides</i>	February - June	--/1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes and coastal scrub sometimes in gravelly or sandy soils. Typically, on bluffs and slopes near the ocean. Elevation range: 5 – 1,000 feet (CNDDDB 2021; CNPS 2021).	Not expected. No suitable habitat within the BSA. Single CNDDDB record exists over seven miles west of BSA with an unspecified date (CNDDDB 2021).
Coulter's saltbush <i>Atriplex coulteri</i>	March - October	--/1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland sometimes in alkaline or clay soils. Ocean bluffs, ridge tops, as well as alkaline low places. Elevation range: 10 – 1,510 feet (CNDDDB 2021; CNPS 2021).	Not expected. No suitable habitat within the BSA. Both CNDDDB records within five miles of BSA classified as extirpated (CNDDDB 2021).
south coast salt scale <i>Atriplex pacifica</i>	March – October	--/1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, and playas in alkali soils. Elevation range: 0 – 460 feet (CNDDDB 2021; CNPS 2021).	Not expected. No suitable habitat within the BSA. Single CNDDDB record from 1903 exists over seven miles west of BSA (CNDDDB 2021).
Parish's brittle scale <i>Atriplex parishii</i>	June - October	--/1B.1	Alkali meadows, vernal pools, chenopod scrub, and playas. Typically located on alkali flats with finely textured soils. Elevation range: 13 – 6,160 feet (CNDDDB 2021; CNPS 2021).	Not expected. No suitable habitat within the BSA. Single CNDDDB record exists over seven miles west of BSA with an unspecified date (CNDDDB 2021).
Davidson's salt scale <i>Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii</i>	April - October	--/1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub and coastal scrub. Located on alkaline soils. Elevation range: 0 – 650 feet (CNDDDB 2021; CNPS 2021).	Not expected. No suitable habitat within the BSA. Single CNDDDB record dated 1906 exists six miles south of BSA and classified as possibly extirpated (CNDDDB 2021).
southern tarplant <i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>australis</i>	May – November	--/S2/1B.1	Margins of marshes and swamps, and valley and foothill grassland. Often located on disturbed sites near the coast at marsh edges in alkaline soils. Sometimes along vernal pool margins. Elevation range: 0 – 1,385 feet. (CNDDDB 2021; CNPS 2021).	Low Potential. This species has a low potential to occur due to presence of marginally suitable habitat and occurrences less than one mile upstream of BSA (CNDDDB 2021). This species has a low potential to occur along the Dominguez Channel that is adjacent to the BSA, but only where damp grassland habitat might occur.
smooth tarplant <i>Centromadia pungens</i> ssp. <i>laevis</i>	April - September	--/1B.1	Chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, riparian woodland, and valley and foothill grassland in alkaline soils. Also in disturbed places. Elevation range: 0 – 2,100 feet (CNDDDB 2021; CNPS 2021).	Not expected. No suitable habitat within the BSA. Single CNDDDB record dated 1920 exists approximately six miles south of BSA and classified as possibly extirpated (CNDDDB 2021).
salt marsh bird's- beak <i>Chloropyron maritimum</i> ssp. <i>maritimum</i>	May – October (November)	FE/SE/1B.2	Coastal dunes and marshes and swamps. Limited to higher zones of salt marsh habitat. Elevation range: 0 – 100 feet (CNDDDB 2021; CNPS 2021).	Not expected. No suitable habitat within the BSA. Single CNDDDB record dated 1980 exists approximately six miles south of BSA and classified as possibly extirpated (CNDDDB 2021).
decumbent goldenbush <i>Isocoma menziesii</i> var. <i>decumbens</i>	April - November	--/1B.2	Chaparral and coastal scrub in sandy soils. Often on disturbed sites. Elevation range: 3 – 915 feet (CNDDDB 2021; CNPS 2021).	Not expected. No suitable habitat within the BSA. Single CNDDDB record dated 1897 exists five miles south of BSA and classified as extirpated (CNDDDB 2021).

Common Name Scientific Name	Flowering Period	Sensitivity Status	Preferred Habitat/Known Elevational Range	Presence/Potential to Occur within Project Site
Coulter's goldfields <i>Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri</i>	February - June	--/1B.1	Marshes and swamps, playas, and vernal pools. Usually found on alkaline soils in playas, sinks, and grassland. Elevation range: 5 – 4,005 feet (CNDDDB 2021; CNPS 2021).	Low Potential. This species has a low potential to occur due to marginally suitable habitat. Two occurrences within one mile northwest of BSA: one from 1917 classified as possibly extirpated and one from 1962 classified as extant (CNDDDB 2021).
mud nama <i>Nama stenocarpa</i>	January - July	--/2B.2	Marshes and swamps. Also along lake shores, river banks, and intermittently wet areas. Elevation range: 15 – 1,640 feet (CNDDDB 2021; CNPS 2021).	Not expected. No suitable habitat within the BSA. Single CNDDDB record dated 1924 exists within five miles south of BSA (CNDDDB 2021).
prostrate navarretia <i>Navarretia prostrata</i>	April - July	--/1B.1	Found in mesic conditions within coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland (alkaline), and vernal pools. Elevation range: 10 – 2270 feet (CNDDDB 2021; CNPS 2021).	Not expected. No suitable habitat within the BSA. Most recent CNDDDB record dated 1882 classified as possibly extirpated and located over 2 miles south of BSA (CNDDDB 2021).
Brand's star phacelia <i>Phacelia stellaris</i>	March – June	--/1B.1	Coastal dunes and coastal scrub in open areas. Elevation range: 5 – 1,310 feet (CNDDDB 2021; CNPS 2021).	Not expected. No suitable habitat within the BSA. Most recent CNDDDB record dated 1897 located over six miles west of BSA (CNDDDB 2021).
estuary seablite <i>Suaeda esteroa</i>	(January - May) July - October	--/1B.2	Marshes and swamp and coastal salt marshes in clay, silt, and sand substrates. Elevation range: 0 – 15 feet (CNDDDB 2021; CNPS 2021).	Not expected. No suitable habitat within the BSA. Most recent CNDDDB record dated 1904 located over six miles south of BSA (CNDDDB 2021).
San Bernardino aster <i>Symphotrichum defoliatum</i>	July - November	--/1B.2	Meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, coastal scrub, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, and grassland. Located in mesic grassland near ditches, streams, and springs. Also found on disturbed sites. Elevation range: 5 – 6,630 feet (CNDDDB 2021; CNPS 2021).	Not Expected. No suitable habitat within the BSA. Occurrences less than one mile upstream of BSA; however, occurrence is classified as extirpated (CNDDDB 2021).

Common Name Scientific Name	Flowering Period	Sensitivity Status	Preferred Habitat/Known Elevational Range	Presence/Potential to Occur within Project Site
Key :				
Federal Listings				
FE = Listed as endangered under the FESA				
FT = Listed as threatened under the FESA				
State Listings				
SE = Listed as endangered under the CESA				
ST = Listed as threatened under the CESA				
SSC = Species of Special Concern (CDFW)				
CNDDDB Element Rankings				
S1 = Less than 6 element occurrences (EOs) or 1,000 individuals or less than 2,000 acres (S1.1 very threatened, S1.2 threatened, S1.3 no current threats known)				
S2 = 6-20 EOs or 1,000-3,000 individuals or 2,000-10,000 acres (S2.1 very threatened, S2.2 threatened, S2.3 no current threats known)				
S3 = 21-100 EOs or 3,000-10,000 individuals or 10,000-50,000 acres (S3.1 very threatened, S3.2 threatened, S3.3 no current threats known)				
S4 = Apparently secure; this rank is clearly lower than S3 but factors exist to cause some concerns; i.e., there is some threat, or somewhat narrow habitat.				
CRPR Rankings				
1A: Plants Presumed Extirpated in California and Either Rare or Extinct Elsewhere				
1B: Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and Elsewhere				
2A: Plants Presumed Extirpated in California, But Common Elsewhere				
2B: Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, But More Common Elsewhere				
3: Plants About Which More Information is Needed - A Review List				
4: Plants of Limited Distribution - A Watch List				
NOTE:				
^a Table footnote text.				
SOURCE: Calflora, CNDDDB, and CNPSNOTE:				

Attachment B: Special-Status Wildlife Species

SPECIAL-STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES – NOT EXPECTED TO OCCUR WITHIN THE PROJECT SITE

Common Name Scientific Name	Sensitivity Status	Preferred Habitat/Known Elevational Range	Presence/Potential to Occur within the Project Site
Invertebrates			
Crotch bumble bee <i>Bombus crotchii</i>	-- /SSC/S1S2	Open grassland and scrub habitats that support potential nectar sources such as plants within the Fabaceae, Apocynaceae, Asteraceae, Lamiaceae, and Boraginaceae families.	Not Expected. Limited to no suitable habitat present within the BSA. CNDDDB occurrences are over five miles away from BSA with the most recent 2017 record being located at White Point Nature Preserve, over 8 miles southwest of the BSA (CNDDDB 2021).
sandy beach tiger beetle <i>Cicindela hirticollis gravida</i>	--/--/S2	Inhabits areas adjacent to non-brackish water along the coast of California from San Francisco Bay to northern Mexico.	Not Expected. No suitable habitat present within the BSA. There are multiple CNDDDB records dated from 1907-1979 all classified as extirpated (CNDDDB 2021).
western beach tiger beetle <i>Cicindela latesignata latesignata</i>	--/--/S1	Coastal habitats, primarily beaches.	Not Expected. No suitable habitat present within the BSA. There are two CNDDDB records dated from 1979 classified as extirpated (CNDDDB 2021).
monarch - California overwintering population <i>Danaus plexippus</i> pop. 1	FC/--/S2S3	Wintering sites in California are associated with wind-protected groves of large trees (primarily eucalyptus or pine [<i>Pinus</i> spp.]) with nectar and water sources nearby that are generally near the coast.	Not Expected. No suitable habitat present within the BSA. The closest CNDDDB occurrence is from 2014 and located approximately three miles south of the BSA (CNDDDB 2021).
Palos Verdes blue butterfly <i>Glaucopsyche lygdamus palosverdesensis</i>	FE/--/S1	Restricted to coastal scrub on the seaward side of Palos Verdes Hills in Los Angeles County. Host species include <i>Acmispon glaber</i> and <i>Astragalus trichopodus</i> var. <i>lonchus</i> .	Not Expected. No suitable habitat present within the BSA. In 2001, the entire Torrance quad map was designated as a CNDDDB occurrence (CNDDDB 2021).
San Gabriel chestnut <i>Glyptostoma gabrielense</i>	--/--/S2	Terrestrial habitat in humid areas under rocks, logs, and cactus near a body of water (CNDDDB 2021).	Not Expected. No suitable habitat present within the BSA. There are two CNDDDB records from the 1900s classified as possibly extirpated. The closest occurrence is located just over one mile to the northeast of the BSA (CNDDDB 2021).
western tidal-flat tiger beetle <i>Habroscelimorpha gabbii</i>	--/--/S1	Inhabits estuaries and mudflats along the coast of Southern California. Generally found on dark-colored mud in the lower zone; occasionally found on dry saline flats of estuaries (CNDDDB 2021).	Not Expected. No suitable habitat present within the BSA. There are two dateless CNDDDB records classified as extirpated and possibly extirpated (CNDDDB 2021).
Riverside fairy shrimp <i>Streptocephalus woottoni</i>	FE/--/--	Endemic to western Riverside, Orange and San Diego Counties in areas of tectonic swales/earth slump basins in grassland and coastal sage scrub. Inhabit seasonally astatic pools filled by winter/spring rains greater than 12 inches in depth. Hatch in warm water later in the season. Typically observed January through March.	Not Expected. No suitable habitat present within the BSA. The closest CNDDDB record from 2010 is located approximately five miles west of the BSA. Two additional CNDDDB records over 10 miles northwest of the BSA are classified as extirpated (CNDDDB 2021).
mimic tryonia (=California brackish water snail) <i>Tryonia imitator</i>	--/--/S2	Inhabits coastal lagoons, estuaries and salt marshes, from Sonoma County south to San Diego County.	Not Expected. No suitable habitat present within the BSA. The closest CNDDDB record from 2007 is located approximately six miles south of the BSA. Two additional CNDDDB records are classified as extirpated and possibly extirpated (CNDDDB 2021).

Common Name Scientific Name	Sensitivity Status	Preferred Habitat/Known Elevational Range	Presence/Potential to Occur within the Project Site
Amphibians			
western spadefoot <i>Spea hammondi</i>	--/SSC/S3	Mixed woodland, grasslands, chaparral, sandy washes, lowlands, river floodplains, alluvial fans, playas, alkali flats, foothills, and mountains. Prefers washes and other sandy areas with patches of brush and rocks. Rain pools or shallow temporary pools, which do not contain bullfrogs, fish, or crayfish are necessary for breeding. Perennial plants necessary for its major food-termites.	Not Expected. No suitable habitat present within the BSA. There are multiple CNDDDB records dated from 1938-1966 all classified as possibly extirpated. The closest occurrence is undated, located approximately two miles southwest of the BSA, and is classified as extirpated (CNDDDB 2021).
Reptiles			
Southern California legless lizard <i>Anniella stebbinsi</i>	--/SSC/S3	Found in broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, coastal dunes, and coastal scrub habitats, and generally found under sparse vegetation in sandy or loose loamy soils with a high moisture content.	Not Expected. No suitable habitat present within the BSA. There are multiple CNDDDB records within five miles of the BSA. The closest occurrences are approximately 4 miles southwest of the BSA and are dated 1968 and 2009 (CNDDDB 2021).
coast horned lizard <i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	-- /SSC/S3S4	Prefers sandy sage scrub habitats but also occurs in valley-foothill hardwood, conifer, pine-cypress, juniper and annual grassland habitats below 6,000 feet, open country, especially sandy areas, washes, flood plains, and windblown deposits. Requires open areas for sunning, bushes and loose soil for cover and abundant supply of harvester ants.	Not Expected. Limited suitable habitat located within the BSA. The most recent CNDDDB record is from 1952 within five miles of BSA and is classified as possibly extirpated (CNDDDB 2021).
Birds			
tricolored blackbird <i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	--/ST, SSC/S1S2	Known to occur in freshwater marsh, marsh, swap, and wetland. Highly colonial species, most numerous in Central Valley and vicinity. Requires open water, protected nesting substrate, and foraging area with insect prey within a few kilometers of the colony.	Not Expected. No suitable habitat located within the BSA. The most recent CNDDDB records are from the 1980s and are within five miles of BSA (CNDDDB 2021).
western yellow-billed cuckoo <i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	FT, BCC/SE/S1	Riparian forest nester, along the broad, lower flood-bottoms of larger river systems. Nests in riparian jungles of willow, often mixed with cottonwoods, with lower story of blackberry nettles, or wild grape.	Not Expected. No suitable habitat present within the BSA. There are four CNDDDB records within five miles of the BSA all classified as extirpated (CNDDDB 2021).
coastal California gnatcatcher <i>Polioptila californica californica</i>	FT/SSC/S2	Species is an obligate, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub habitats dominated by California sagebrush and flat-topped buckwheat, mainly on cismontane slopes below 1,500 feet in elevation. Low coastal sage scrub in arid washes, on mesas and slopes.	Not Expected. No suitable habitat located within the BSA. There are multiple CNDDDB records over five miles southwest of the BSA along the coast (CNDDDB 2021).
California least tern <i>Sterna antillarum browni</i>	FE/SE/S2	Known to occur in alkali playas and coastal dune and beach habitats. Nests along the coast from San Francisco Bay south to northern Baja California. Colonial breeder on bare or sparsely vegetated, flat substrates: sand beaches, alkali flats, landfills, or paved areas.	Not Expected. Limited suitable habitat located within the BSA. There is a single CNDDDB record within five miles of the BSA from 1977 (CNDDDB 2021).

Common Name Scientific Name	Sensitivity Status	Preferred Habitat/Known Elevational Range	Presence/Potential to Occur within the Project Site
Mammals			
pocketed free-tailed bat <i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>	--/SSC/S3	Inhabits pinyon-juniper woodlands, riparian scrub, Sonoran desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, desert riparian, desert wash, alkali desert scrub, Joshua tree woodland, and palm oasis. Typically roosts in caves and rocky outcrops; prefers cliffs in order to obtain flight speed. Feeds on insects flying over bodies of water or arid desert habitats to capture prey.	Not Expected. No suitable habitat located within the BSA. The closest CNDDDB record is within five miles southwest of the BSA and was recorded in 1985 (CNDDDB 2021).
Pacific pocket mouse <i>Perognathus longimembris pacificus</i>	FE/SSC/S1	Found in the coastal scrub and maritime chaparral from the Mexican border north to El Segundo, Los Angeles County. Commonly associated with gravelly, or fine alluvial soils within coastal plains in the immediate vicinity of the Pacific Ocean. Also found on coastal strand, coastal dunes, and ruderal vegetation on river alluvium, within open, sparsely vegetated areas.	Not Expected. No suitable habitat located within the BSA. The most recent CNDDDB record is from 1985 within five miles of BSA and is classified as extirpated (CNDDDB 2021).

Key:

Federal Listings

FE = Listed as endangered under the FESA

FT = Listed as threatened under the FESA

BCC = Birds of Conservation Concern (USFWS)

State Listings

SE = Listed as endangered under the CESA

ST = Listed as threatened under the CESA

SSC = Species of Special Concern (CDFW)

WL = Watch List (CDFW)

CNDDDB Element Rankings

S1 = Less than 6 element occurrences (EOs) or 1,000 individuals or less than 2,000 acres (S1.1 very threatened, S1.2 threatened, S1.3 no current threats known)

S2 = 6-20 EOs or 1,000-3,000 individuals or 2,000-10,000 acres (S2.1 very threatened, S2.2 threatened, S2.3 no current threats known)

S3 = 21-100 EOs or 3,000-10,000 individuals or 10,000-50,000 acres (S3.1 very threatened, S3.2 threatened, S3.3 no current threats known)

S4 = Apparently secure; this rank is clearly lower than S3 but factors exist to cause some concerns; i.e., there is some threat, or somewhat narrow habitat.

? = indicates some uncertainty.

NOTE:

a Table footnote text.

SOURCE: CNDDDB